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☐	L4	l1 not l3	99
☐	L3	L1 and (TAPA-1 or CD81) same (HCV or hepatitis or $virus)	75
☐	L2	L1 and (HCV or hepatitis or $virus)	155
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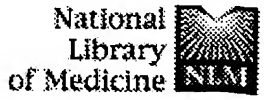

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Search	Most Recent Queries	Time	Result
#12	Search **T-cell AND (24kd or 24kDa)** Field: **Title/Abstract,** Limits: **Publication Date to 1996**	18:14:58	2
#11	Search **T-cell AND receptor AND (24kd or 24kDa)** Field: **Title/Abstract,** Limits: **Publication Date to 1996**	18:14:46	0
#9	Search **(CD81 or TAPA-1) AND antibod*** Field: **Title/Abstract,** Limits: **Publication Date to 1996**	17:51:43	26
#3	Search **(CD81 or TAPA-1) AND (ligand or antibody or virus or HCV)** Field: **Title/Abstract,** Limits: **Publication Date to 1996**	17:34:25	22
#2	Search **(CD81 or TAPA-1) AND (ligand or antibody or virus or HCV)** Limits: **Publication Date to 1996**	17:34:08	32
#1	Search **(CD81 or TAPA-1) AND (ligand or antibody or virus or HCV)**	17:33:55	244

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:20:54 ON 14 SEP 2004

L6 678 L1 AND (CD81 OR TAPA-1 OR M38) (S) (LIGAND OR TARGET! OR BIND! OR ANTIBOD!)

L14 3 L10 AND (DETERM! OR DETECT! OR IDENTIF!) (S) (LIGAND OR TARGET! OR BIND! OR ANTIBOD!)

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:20:54 ON 14 SEP 2004)

FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, EMBASE, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 18:21:10 ON 14 SEP 2004

L1 2541 S (CD81 OR TAPA-1 OR M38)
L2 686 S L1 AND (HEPATITIS OR HCV)
L3 0 S L2 AND PY<1996
L4 572 S (CD81 OR TAPA-1 OR M38) (S) (HEPATITIS OR HCV)
L5 221 DUP REM L4 (351 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L6 678 S L1 AND (CD81 OR TAPA-1 OR M38) (S) (LIGAND OR TARGET! OR BIN
L7 60 S L6 AND L5
L8 0 S L7 NOT PY>1996
L9 160 S (L6 OR L2) NOT PY>1996
L10 70 DUP REM L9 (90 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L11 0 S L10 AND L2 AND L6
L12 0 S L10 AND L2
L13 6 S L10 AND (CD81 OR TAPA-1 OR M38) (S) LIGAND
L14 3 S L10 AND (DETERM! OR DETECT! OR IDENTIF!) (S) (LIGAND OR TARG

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN
AN 96113842 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 8640348
TI New high affinity peptide antagonists to the spinal galanin receptor.
AU Xu X J; Wiesenfeld-Hallin Z; Langel U; Bedecs K; Bartfai T
CS Department of Laboratory Medical Science and Technology, Karolinska Institute, Huddinge University Hospital, Sweden.
SO British journal of pharmacology, (1995 Oct) 116 (3) 2076-80.
Journal code: 7502536. ISSN: 0007-1188.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199607
ED Entered STN: 19960726
Last Updated on STN: 19960726
Entered Medline: 19960718
AB 1. The role of endogenous galanin in somatosensory processing has been studied with galanin receptor antagonists. The new galanin receptor **ligands** C7, M32, **M38** and M40 bind with high affinity (Kd in nanomolar range) to spinal cord galanin receptors and possess oxidative stability as compared to earlier generations of peptide **ligands**. These peptides have been examined in the spinal flexor reflex model where exogenous galanin exhibited biphasic excitatory and inhibitory effects. 2. Intrathecal administration of C7 [galanin(1-13)-spantide] and M32 [galanin (1-13)-neuropeptide Y(25-36) amide] blocked facilitation of the nociceptive flexor reflex induced by 30 pmol intrathecal galanin in decerebrate, spinalized rats in a dose-dependent manner, thus behaving as antagonists of the galanin receptor. In contrast, **M38** [galanin(1-13)-(Ala-Leu)3-Ala amide] and M40 [galanin(1-13)-Pro-Pro-(Ala-Leu)2-Ala amide], exhibited only weak antagonism at high doses in this model. Moreover, lower doses of M40 potentiated galanin-induced reflex facilitation. C7 was neurotoxic at high doses in the rat spinal cord. 3. M32 and C7 were potent antagonists of galanin receptors in rat spinal cord, in correlation with their in vitro binding characteristics. In contrast, **M38** and M40, despite their high in vitro affinity, exhibited only very weak antagonism. Moreover, M40 may also behave as a partial agonist. 4. Previous studies have shown that the galanin receptor may be heterogeneous. The discrepancy between in vitro binding and in vivo antagonistic potency of **M38** and M40 may also suggest the presence of different galanin receptor subtypes within the rat spinal cord. However, other explanations for the discrepancy, such as differences in metabolic stability, diffusion rates and penetration to the site of action are also possible.

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1995:840523 CAPLUS
DN 123:254111
TI Epstein-Barr virus/C3d receptor (CR2, CD21) activated by its extracellular ligands regulates pp105 phosphorylation through two distinct pathways
AU Boullie, Sylvie; Barel, Monique; Drane, Pascal; Cassinat, Bruno; Balbo, Michelle; Holers, V. Michael; Frade, Raymond
CS Cent. INSERM, Hop. Saint-Antoine, Paris, Fr.
SO European Journal of Immunology (1995), 25(9), 2661-7
CODEN: EJIMAF; ISSN: 0014-2980
PB VCH
DT Journal
LA English
AB The authors previously demonstrated that human C3d or pep16, a 16-amino acid synthetic peptide derived from human C3d, induced in vivo and in

vitro tyrosine phosphorylation of pp105, an intracellular component found only in human cells that express CR2 at their surface. To determine the contribution of CR2 mols. to this enzymic regulation, the authors first analyzed whether activation of CR2 by other extracellular CR2 ligands could trigger such regulation in cell exts. Subsequently, they used cell exts. of either CR2-pos. cells depleted in CR2 mols. by absorption with anti-CR2 antibodies or CR2-neg. cells transfected with CR2 cDNA. The authors demonstrate here that pp105 phosphorylation was induced when CR2 was activated by C3d and pep16 as well as by gp350, the Epstein-Barr virus capsid protein or OKB7, an anti-CR2 monoclonal antibody (mAb). HB5, another anti-CR2 mAb, which did not activate B lymphocytes through CR2, did not induce pp105 phosphorylation. Thus, C3d, pep16, gp350, and KB7 presented similar properties in activating CR2 to trigger pp105 phosphorylation and in regulating B lymphocyte proliferation, while HB-5 had no effect on either assays. Furthermore, the presence of CR2 activated by its extracellular ligands regulates pp105 phosphorylation through 2 distinct pathways: one which also requires the presence of non-activated CD19, and one which is independent of CD19. The involvement of CD19 in the first pathway was not due to the formation of putative CR2-CD19 complexes. Both pathways were **TAPA-1** independent. This is the first demonstration that activated CR2 mols. can play a regulatory role in enzymic function, such as phosphorylation, despite the absence of CD19 and **TAPA-1**.

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 6 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
AN 1994:242780 BIOSIS
DN PREV199497255780
TI A candidate **ligand** for **TAPA-1**.
AU Do, M.-S.; Levy, S.
CS Dep. Med., Stanford Univ., Stanford, CA 94305, USA
SO FASEB Journal, (1994) Vol. 8, No. 4-5, pp. A789.
Meeting Info.: Experimental Biology 94, Parts I and II. Anaheim, California, USA. April 24-28, 1994.
CODEN: FAJOEC. ISSN: 0892-6638.
DT Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 1 Jun 1994
Last Updated on STN: 1 Jun 1994

L13 ANSWER 4 OF 6 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
AN 96094952 EMBASE
DN 1996094952
TI Ligation of the functional domain of complement receptor type 2 (CR2, CD21) is relevant for complex formation in T cell lines.
AU Prodinger W.M.; Larcher C.; Schwendinger M.; Dierich M.P.
CS Institut fur Hygiene, University of Innsbruck, Fritz-Pregl-Strasse 3,A-6020 Innsbruck, Austria
SO Journal of Immunology, (1996) 156/7 (2580-2584).
ISSN: 0022-1767 CODEN: JOIMA3
CY United States
DT Journal; Article
FS 026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
LA English
SL English
AB We investigated the potential of CD21, the complement receptor type 2, to form receptor complexes with other membrane molecules on T cell lines. CD21 from T cell lines transformed with human T cell leukemia virus type I (MT2, HUT-102, C5.MJ, Mondi, and C91.PL) and T cell lines that were not virus transformed was analyzed by coprecipitation following cell lysis

with digitonin. mAbs binding to functional and nonfunctional epitopes of CD21 and a polyclonal antiserum against its intracellular portion precipitated CD21, which was indistinguishable from CD21 on B cell lines. In contrast to B cells, where CD21 is complexed with CD19 and **CD81** (target of anti- proliferative Ab 1) or, alternatively, with CD35 (CR1), no surface molecules could be coprecipitated with three of four mAbs from these T cell lines. Therefore, we assume that CD21 is not part of a preformed complex in T cell lines. OKB7, the only mAb directed against the functional C3d binding site, coprecipitated two proteins of 105 and 55 M(r) with CD21 from MT2 and Mondi cells and from the T cell lines Jurkat E6-1 and SupT1. These bands were also recovered with CD21 precipitated from MT2 cells with C3d bound to Sepharose via the internal thioester, but were absent in CD21-expressing B cell lines. As C3d and OKB7 are functional **ligands** for B cells, we propose that upon ligation on T cells, CD21 associates with molecules of 105/55 M(r) in the plasma membrane. Whether this is the first event of a signal delivered to the T cell is under current investigation.

L13 ANSWER 5 OF 6 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
AN 94:312956 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: NK902
TI NEW CD FROM THE B-CELL SECTION OF THE 5TH-INTERNATIONAL-WORKSHOP-ON-HUMAN-LEUKOCYTE-DIFFERENTIATION-ANTIGENS
AU ENGEL P (Reprint); TEDDER T F
CS DUKE UNIV, MED CTR, DEPT IMMUNOL, BOX 3010, DURHAM, NC, 27710 (Reprint)
CYA USA
SO LEUKEMIA & LYMPHOMA, (1994) Vol. 13, Supp. 1, pp. 61-64.
ISSN: 1042-8194.
DT Article; Journal
FS LIFE; CLIN
LA ENGLISH
REC No References Keyed
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB This review summaries the expression and the molecular and biochemical characteristics of eight new Clusters of Differentiation (CD79-CD86) established by the B cell Section during the Fifth International Workshop on Human Leukocyte Differentiation Antigens. CD79 monoclonal antibodies (mAb) identify the mb1 (CD79 alpha) and B29 (CD79 beta) components of the surface immunoglobulin (Ig) receptor complex. CD80 (B7/BB-1) is a costimulatory molecule that serves as the **ligand** for two molecules expressed on T lymphocytes, CD28 and CTLA-4. **CD81** (**TAPA-1**) and CD82 (R2) are new members of the tetra-spans family of transmembrane proteins, which include CD9, CD37, CD53 and CD63. These proteins are postulated to be involved in signal transduction. CD83 (HB15) is a marker for human interdigitating reticulum cells, circulating dendritic cells and Langerhans cells. CDw84 and CD85 are new B cell-associated molecules that are also expressed by monocytes. CD86 is a new B cell activation antigen.

L13 ANSWER 6 OF 6 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
AN 94:189315 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: ND197
TI A CANDIDATE **LIGAND** FOR **TAPA-1**
AU DO M S (Reprint); LEVY S
CS STANFORD UNIV, DEPT MED, STANFORD, CA, 94305
CYA USA
SO FASEB JOURNAL, (18 MAR 1994) Vol. 8, No. 5, pp. A789.
ISSN: 0892-6638.
DT Conference; Journal

FS LIFE
LA ENGLISH
REC No References

=> d l14 1-3 bib,abs

L14 ANSWER 1 OF 3 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
AN 92074881 EMBASE
DN 1992074881
TI The rat leukocyte antigen MRC OX-44 is a member of a new family of cell surface proteins which appear to be involved in growth regulation.
AU Bellacosa A.; Lazo P.A.; Bear S.E.; Tsichlis P.N.
CS Department of Medical Oncology, Fox Chase Cancer Center,Philadelphia, PA 19111, United States
SO Molecular and Cellular Biology, (1991) 11/5 (2864-2872).
ISSN: 0270-7306 CODEN: MCEBD4
CY United States
DT Journal; Article
FS 026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
029 Clinical Biochemistry
LA English
SL English
AB Moloney murine leukemia virus (MoMuLV)-induced rat T-cell lymphomas express discrete 1.8-, 2.2-, and 4-kb mRNA transcripts hybridizing under conditions of reduced stringency to a probe derived from a region upstream of the first exon of the Tpl-1/Ets-1 gene. Screening a cDNA library from one rat T-cell lymphoma with this genomic probe yielded 15 cDNA clones which were derived from 10 different genes. One of these genes, defined by the cDNA clone pRcT7a, was expressed as a 1.8-kb mRNA transcript in spleen and thymus but not in other normal rat tissues. Expression of the gene defined by the pRcT7a cDNA clone in a series of MoMuLV-induced rat T-cell lymphomas showed a perfect correlation with the expression of the rat leukocyte antigen MRC OX- 44. Because of this observation, the pRcT7a clone was sequenced and it was shown to **identify** a gene coding for a 219-amino-acid protein. The homology between pRcT7a and the Tpl-1 probe used for its detection mapped within the 3' untranslated region of the pRcT7a cDNA clone. The pRcT7a protein, which exhibits four putative transmembrane regions and three putative glycosylation sites, contains a region which is nearly identical in sequence to a peptide derived from the rat leukocyte antigen MRC OX-44. This finding suggested that the pRcT7a cDNA clone defines the gene coding for OX-44. To confirm this finding, a pRcT7a construct in the retrovirus vector pZipNeo was introduced into the OX-44- T-cell lymphoma line 2788. Immunostaining with the MRC OX-44 monoclonal **antibody** followed by flow cytometry revealed that following gene transfer, the 2788 cells became OX-44+. Sequence comparisons revealed that pRcT7a/MRC OX-44 is a member of a family of genes which includes the melanoma-specific antigen ME491; the human leukocyte antigen CD37; the protein **TAPA-1**, which is expressed on the surface of human T cells and appears to be involved in growth regulation; the human gastrointestinal tumor antigen CO-029; and the Schistosoma mansoni-associated antigen Sm23.

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 3 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
AN 94:312956 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: NK902
TI NEW CD FROM THE B-CELL SECTION OF THE 5TH-INTERNATIONAL-WORKSHOP-ON-HUMAN-LEUKOCYTE-DIFFERENTIATION-ANTIGENS
AU ENGEL P (Reprint); TEDDER T F

CS DUKE UNIV, MED CTR, DEPT IMMUNOL, BOX 3010, DURHAM, NC, 27710 (Reprint)
CYA USA
SO LEUKEMIA & LYMPHOMA, (1994) Vol. 13, Supp. 1, pp. 61-64.
ISSN: 1042-8194.
DT Article; Journal
FS LIFE; CLIN
LA ENGLISH
REC No References Keyed
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB This review summaries the expression and the molecular and biochemical characteristics of eight new Clusters of Differentiation (CD79-CD86) established by the B cell Section during the Fifth International Workshop on Human Leukocyte Differentiation Antigens. CD79 monoclonal antibodies (mAb) **identify** the mb1 (CD79 alpha) and B29 (CD79 beta) components of the surface immunoglobulin (Ig) receptor complex. CD80 (B7/BB-1) is a costimulatory molecule that serves as the **ligand** for two molecules expressed on T lymphocytes, CD28 and CTLA-4. **CD81** (**TAPA-1**) and CD82 (R2) are new members of the tetra-spans family of transmembrane proteins, which include CD9, CD37, CD53 and CD63. These proteins are postulated to be involved in signal transduction. CD83 (HB15) is a marker for human interdigitating reticulum cells, circulating dendritic cells and Langerhans cells. CDw84 and CD85 are new B cell-associated molecules that are also expressed by monocytes. CD86 is a new B cell activation antigen.

L14 ANSWER 3 OF 3 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
AN 91:247731 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: FJ155
TI THE RAT LEUKOCYTE ANTIGEN MRC OX-44 IS A MEMBER OF A NEW FAMILY OF CELL-SURFACE PROTEINS WHICH APPEAR TO BE INVOLVED IN GROWTH-REGULATION
AU BELLACOSA A; LAZO P A; BEAR S E; TSICHLIS P N (Reprint)
CS FOX CHASE CANC INST, DEPT MED ONCOL, PHILADELPHIA, PA, 19111
CYA USA
SO MOLECULAR AND CELLULAR BIOLOGY, (1991) Vol. 11, No. 5, pp. 2864-2872.
DT Article; Journal
FS LIFE
LA ENGLISH
REC Reference Count: 34
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB Moloney murine leukemia virus (MoMuLV)-induced rat T-cell lymphomas express discrete 1.8-, 2.2-, and 4-kb mRNA transcripts hybridizing under conditions of reduced stringency to a probe derived from a region upstream of the first exon of the Tpl-1/Ets-1 gene. Screening a cDNA library from one rat T-cell lymphoma with this genomic probe yielded 15 cDNA clones which were derived from 10 different genes. One of these genes, defined by the cDNA clone pRcT7a, was expressed as a 1.8-kb mRNA transcript in spleen and thymus but not in other normal rat tissues. Expression of the gene defined by the pRcT7a cDNA clone in a series of MoMuLV-induced rat T-cell lymphomas showed a perfect correlation with the expression of the rat leukocyte antigen MRC OX-44. Because of this observation, the pRcT7a clone was sequenced and it was shown to **identify** a gene coding for a 219-amino-acid protein. The homology between pRcT7a and the Tpl-1 probe used for its detection mapped within the 3' untranslated region of the pRcT7a cDNA clone. The pRcT7a protein, which exhibits four putative transmembrane regions and three putative glycosylation sites, contains a region which is nearly identical in sequence to a peptide derived from the rat leukocyte antigen MRC OX-44. This finding suggested that the pRcT7a cDNA clone defines the gene coding for OX-44. To confirm this finding, a pRcT7a construct in the retrovirus vector pZipNeo was introduced into the OX-44- T-cell lymphoma line 2788. Immunostaining with the MRC OX-44

monoclonal **antibody** followed by flow cytometry revealed that following gene transfer, the 2788 cells became OX-44+. Sequence comparisons revealed that pRcT7a/MRC OX-44 is a member of a family of genes which includes the melanoma-specific antigen ME491; the human leukocyte antigen CD37; the protein **TAPA-1**, which is expressed on the surface of human T cells and appears to be involved in growth regulation; the human gastrointestinal tumor antigen CO-029; and the Schistosoma mansoni-associated antigen Sm23.